



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the many important topics recapitulated may be cited the relation of birds to the cotton boll weevil; California birds in relation to the fruit industry; food of wild ducks; food of woodpeckers; mosquito-eating birds; birds in relation to the codling moth; the economic relations of the Grosbeaks; spread of the English Sparrow in southern California; means of attracting birds; geographic distribution; game protection, etc. Respecting the latter we quote a single paragraph: "Difficult problems attach also to the task of preserving the non-game birds of the country. Capture of native birds for millinery purposes and for the cage-bird market is under fairly good control; but questions that press constantly for settlement arise through absorption of breeding haunts to meet the needs of spreading civilization, the great increase in the number of persons who shoot birds, and other agencies of depletion resulting from changed conditions." The measures taken to meet these problems are briefly recounted, as well as those to prevent the importation of undesirable birds and mammals. An attempt is now being made to prevent the spread of the English Sparrow into southern California; also to ascertain the present distribution of the Starling in this country, with a view "to devising means to check further increase of its range and to eradicate the pest, as far as possible, in the territory now occupied." It is of interest to here further note that "During the year the office of Geographic Distribution has made considerable advance in mapping the distribution of American birds and mammals, and in getting its accumulated data into shape for convenient reference and use." Meanwhile the gathering of such information on a broad scale continues, while reports on sections already surveyed are being prepared for publication.—J. A. A.

Mrs. Bailey's 'Handbook of Birds of the Western United States.'¹—The third edition of Mrs. Bailey's 'Handbook' differs from the former editions through the correction of the additional errors discovered, the substitution of many drawings of bird-skins in place of photographs, and a revision of the text under the genus *Astragalinus* to bring it into accord with the rulings of the A. O. U. Committee on Nomenclature. The work is thus not materially changed, this new edition being issued to meet the continued demand for this excellent handbook.—J. A. A.

Richmond's List of Generic Terms proposed for Birds during 1901–1905.²

¹ Handbook of Birds | of the | Western United States | including | the Great Plains, Great Basin, Pacific Slope, and | Lower Rio Grande Valley | By | Florence Merriam Bailey | With thirty-three full-page plates by | Louis Agassiz Fuertes, and over six hundred cuts in the text | Third edition, revised | [Emblem] Boston and New York | Houghton Mifflin Company | The Riverside Press Cambridge.—12mo., pp. xc + 514. \$3.50, net; postpaid, \$3.69.

² Generic Names applied to Birds during the years 1901 to 1905, inclusive, with further Additions to Waterhouse's "Index Generum Avium." By Charles W. Richmond, Assistant Curator, Division of Birds, U. S. National Museum. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXXV, pp. 583–655. Published Dec. 16, 1908.